

WHEN INDICATIONS.
TUESDAY—Warmer, rain, followed in the western portion of the State by fair weather.

GAS, HE GOT IT!

If he came to THE WHEN he did, because THE WHEN means all that is progressive. When it comes to going with the procession, THE WHEN is just a little ahead of the band.

MODEL

This week take your choice of any

Norfolk Jacket

In our house, real value

\$7 to \$10, for only

\$5!

MODEL

It is a way it has

We have been doing things that way so long that it has become a habit; so, naturally, when it came to natural gas, where should it bloom out first in the spring but on top of THE WHEN!

The Light in Dark Places

It is typical of the way in which we illuminate the subject of clothing with our high workmanship and low price. Doing it better all the time—and more of it. Everybody tells his neighbors, and that is why the crowds follow the progressive

WHEN LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

Our Leaders for This Week:

Seersuckers, 8-13c.
Oxford Cloth, 12c.
Pique Cloth, 12c.
Plain India Linen, 10c.
45-inch Swiss Flounce, 44c.
45-inch Black Lace Flounce, \$1.
The best 4-button Embroidered Kid Glove we have ever shown for 75c. All the new shades.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE

37 East Washington Street.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Supposed Loss of the Steamer Eureka and Crew—The Story Told by Capt. Aikenhead.

NORFOLK, Va., May 7.—The British steamer Benzon, Captain Aikenhead, from Matanzas to Philadelphia, was towed here today in distress, and reports being in collision, yesterday afternoon, shortly after 12 o'clock, during a dense fog, with the steamer Eureka, Captain Evans, from New York to New Orleans. When the fog lifted, about half an hour afterward, the Eureka was nowhere in sight, and it is feared she was sunk. After the collision there was the sound of escaping steam and one whistle. The Benzon's fog was badly torn in, and she would have sunk but for her water-tight compartments. The Eureka is a large freight boat, and carries no passengers. Her crew, all told, numbers thirty-eight persons. The collision occurred 168 miles southeast of Cape Henlopen. The Benzon struck the Eureka's amidships. The captain of the Benzon says he had stopped his ship shortly before the collision to take soundings. The fog lifting, he started at a very slow speed, and his ship was swinging around when the Eureka came down upon him at full speed, and the fog in the meanwhile having grown dense again. The hole in the Benzon's bow is an ugly one, and when the collision occurred the rub of water carried away everything in the forecastle. There are nineteen inches of water in the Benzon's second compartment and she is now lying on the bottom here in a sinking condition. Captain Aikenhead says he was out Sunday morning was alternately fair and foggy. At 12 o'clock the fog was so dense that he could not take observations, and he took soundings to ascertain his position. After taking soundings, and while the ship was going at slow speed he went below to look at the chart. He heard his ship striking another vessel. The Eureka was told him a vessel was on the port bow. He gave the proper signal and ordered the helm to port when two blasts from the approaching steamer caused him to start. The Eureka was on his starboard bow, and as his vessel was swinging around the unknown ship loomed up through the fog and came down upon him at full speed. His bow struck her squarely about the middle of the Eureka's side. Before the unknown ship was lost to sight in the fog the mate read her name, "Eureka." The Benzon lay to, and when the fog lifted, in the Benzon's bow, the Eureka was not to be seen. It has been suggested the Eureka might have been hidden by the fog then lying some miles to the south of the Benzon, but this is thought impossible, as the Eureka was struck in her most vulnerable part. The Benzon's bow was sunk at once but for her water-tight compartments. The Benzon was towed inside the capes by the steamer Hudson, from New York to New Orleans, and brought here by a tug today.

Another Vessel Sunk.

LONDON, May 7.—The British steamer Garin, from London, for Sydney, N. S. W., has arrived at Aden. Her bows are stove. She was in collision with the British steamer Lucinda. The latter vessel sank. The disaster occurred in latitude eighteen degrees north, longitude forty-eight degrees east. The Lucinda was a vessel of 1,132 tons burden. She was last reported at Colombo, from Akaba. The British steamer Egyptian Monarch, from New York for London, had arrived at Falmouth with a hole in her bow, which was caused by striking floating wreckage off the Scilly islands. Her forecompartment is full of water.

A Kansas Cloud-Burst.

WICHITA, Kan., May 7.—A strange atmospheric phenomenon was witnessed at Maize, west of this city, yesterday. A storm cloud burst and extended over a space, parallelogram in form, about 500 yards wide and one mile in length. For half an hour the rain came down in torrents. The heavens were black and a darkness almost equal to that of night covered the entire scene. People ran frantically from their homes, many crying that the end of the world had come. Maize is situated on the south bank of the Arkansas river, and the streets were turned into rivers, which, fortunately, found outlets into the Arkansas. An eye witness describes the rain as coming down in torrents, washing away a number of houses and moving others from foundations. A house in which a family named Rocky lived was picked up by the floods and carried into the Arkansas river, where it sank, drowning Rocky, his wife and children. A number of other houses were reported. The water from the cloud seemed to come straight down, and could not have been thicker had it found its source from a lake in the air. The houses of the Rocky family have not yet been recovered. The amount of damage will be very large. A great many heads of horses and cattle were drowned.

Murder on Board an Excursion Steamer.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—A difficulty occurred last night on board the Benton, running as an excursion steamer between Memphis and Jackson Mound Park, a pleasure retreat four miles below the city, which resulted in the killing of Martin Moore, the captain. The cause of the trouble was a disagreement between those who had charge of the steamer. Eph Reeves and W. J. McCowan are charged with the murder of Captain Moore. It is alleged Reeves cut him three times in the head with a butcher knife and McCowan shot him in the abdomen. The barkeeper, Sam Tiley, has also been arrested as accessory to the killing. Moore kept a saloon on the corner of Main and Exchange streets, and Reeves and McCowan are "sports."

The Coming Gettysburg Reunion.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The executive committee engaged in preparing for a reunion of the survivors of the battle of Gettysburg, report that all trunk railroads have agreed upon a uniform rate of 1 cent a mile to and from Gettysburg.

SLOWLY CHOKING TO DEATH

That Appears to Be a Correct Statement of Emperor Frederick's Condition.

Notwithstanding the Fact that His Physicians Report Him Stronger and Fresher—An Increase of Unpleasantness in Berlin.

An Irish Revolt Likely to Follow an Attempt at Enforcing the Papal Decree.

Boulanger's Book Accepted as an Invitation to the Army to Assist Him in a Projected Coup d'Etat—General Foreign News.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Physicians Say He Is Stronger, but There Is Reason to Think Such Is Not the Case. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BERLIN, May 7.—The official bulletin issued at 9 o'clock this morning says: "The Emperor has passed a good day. His physicians in consultation agreed that the patient had improved, and he himself said he felt stronger and fresher. The discharge of pus has decreased. The Emperor's temperature at 9 o'clock was 38.6 Celsius."

The unpleasantness caused by the condition of Emperor Frederick rapidly increases. It is now feared that another crisis is close at hand, and the general opinion is that the renewal of the official bulletin, the issuance of which was declared yesterday morning to be unnecessary, is intended to prepare the public for the worst. The misleading character of the bulletin may be readily seen in the statement that "the Emperor feels languid," when it is positively known that his physical weakness has reached the stage of complete prostration, and the discharge from his throat has become so copious and thick that the efforts of all his attendants are directed solely toward preventing him from choking to death, with the chances of prolonged success very much against them.

The Emperor's fever continues low, showing that no fresh access is forming. Dr. Mackenzie induces him to take necessary food, but his weakness is becoming serious. He had refreshing sleep this afternoon. This evening he emphasized the remark that he felt stronger by clenching his fist vigorously and stretching and withdrawing his arm.

THE POPE'S RESCRIPT.

An Attempt to Enforce It Likely to Result in a Big Revolt.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. DUBLIN, May 7.—Signs are rapidly accumulating that the attempt to enforce the Pope's decree will cause an almost unanimous revolt of the laity of the country against the church, and it is now doubtful whether the Irish hierarchy will promulgate the document without having recourse to further communication with the Vatican as to the wisdom of putting it into operation. Mr. Dillon, in a speech at Drogheda, today, strongly reprobated the Pope's interference with politics. His remarks elicited expressions of dissent from his extreme views from several priests who were present. A telegram from Rome reports that, in consequence of the attitude of the leaders of the National League, Mr. Perico has been instructed to obtain from the Irish bishops declarations of their views upon the papal rescript. These observations, when received, will be submitted to the Congregation of the Propaganda. Mr. Theobald Dillon, member of Parliament, who was arrested for offenses under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, is now being held in custody at the police station, and is expected to be released in a few days. He is now being held in custody at the police station, and is expected to be released in a few days.

BOULANGER'S BOOK.

It Is Regarded as an Appeal for Support in a Projected Coup d'Etat.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. LONDON, May 7.—General Boulanger's book is almost everywhere regarded as a direct appeal to the French army to support him in a coup d'etat, and it is now seen that the book, as instituted by him while Minister of War, whereby the French soldier came into possession of comforts and the exercise of privileges heretofore denied him, were conceived and put into operation with the same ulterior view. Boulanger has organized an extensive political bureau, under the management of Count Dillon, who has been charged with the task of propagating the Mackay-Bennett transatlantic cable interests, will devote his whole time to the propagation of Boulanger's doctrine. Count Dillon has instructed several of his most capable employees to the bureau in the capacity of assistants, and the machinery of that part of the General's political system may be regarded as fairly in motion.

General Boulanger has been elected, through the influence of Tully by the spontaneous action of the workmen in the arms factory there, all of whom voted for the General, independent of the electoral colleges.

BERLIN POLICEMEN.

The Sort of Men that Make Up the "Force" of the German Capital.

The German police are, in effect, a wing of the German army. Every man in the force is a trained soldier, disciplined by service in the ranks or as a commissioned officer. The Berlin police number about 5,000 men. The chief of this force, or president, as he is there called, ranks as an army colonel. There are 18 captains and 138 lieutenants, who rank correspondingly with army captains and lieutenants, and receive higher pay. There are 301 sub, or non-commissioned officers, and over 4,000 privates. There are one first secretary, five assistants, ten clerks, twenty clerks of precincts or department clerks, forty-five assistants, twenty cashiers or book-keepers, and 172 bureau employees or laborers. A private in the police must first have served nine years in the army and received honorable discharge. After he has been in the police for nine years he is promoted to sergeant, and after three years more to lieutenant. Privates are retired and pensioned. This is but one of several reforms offered the German police for good behavior and efficient service. The Berlin police on duty are like statues, die of the streets or sit on benches, apparently like machines, and oblivious to everything but the duty of their office. They are not very little information desired by the ordinary mortal not to be obtained from the Berlin police for the asking. He will not be aware of your existence unless you give him a direct inquiry. Then he is all attention, intelligence and civility. Speak to him in English and he will immediately answer in German, at the same time interpreting with his hands and eyes, until you are sure to comprehend and learn all you want to know. The policemen are as neat in person and well uniformed as the army. The detective branch of police wear the civilian dress.

No stranger, man or woman, enters Berlin and stops twenty-four hours who is not registered with the police. It is easy to look up the person if at a hotel, where he is asked to register his name, residence, birthplace, occupation, destination, and whether he travels for pleasure or on business, and the nature of his business. If the person is not ready about giving this information he is asked for his passport. In the boarding-house, most of them kept by women, the police officer asks the landlady for the information about her boarders. Every boarding-house is visited on an average of once a week by a police officer in civilian dress. There is a quiet, formal politeness about these visits, but there is an authoritative air. But there is also an authoritative air, and there is no disadvantage to the

ordinary honest stranger. Not only could he get lost in Berlin, he could not lose his friends there. One has only to go to police headquarters to learn the whereabouts of every non-resident visitor or stranger in Berlin.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria's Angry Legislators Indulge in Another Exchange of Injunctives.

VIENNA, May 7.—Despite the appeal of President Smolka, of the Unterhaus, that the Deputies refrain from using abusive language in debate, the sittings of Saturday and to-day were characterized by hot exchanges of injunctive. Deputy Turk, a prominent member of the anti-Semite party, was accused, during the debate, of having undergone prosecution for indecency. He immediately challenged his accuser to a duel. An inquiry into the charge was made during Herr Turk's absence from the Chamber. President Smolka, in rebutting the Chamber for investigating the charge in the absence of the accused, characterized the style of the debate as brutal, and declared that henceforth he would use severely his rights as President.

Anti-Semite Demonstration. VIENNA, May 7.—After the adjournment of the court to-day in the case of Deputy Von Schonerer, the leader of the anti-Semitic movement, who is charged with assaulting the editors of the Neue Wiener Tagblatt, a crowd of partisans drew the defendant to his home in a carriage, singing, "Die Wacht am Rhein" and other patriotic songs. Last evening a hostile demonstration was made in front of the Tagblatt office, and a guard of police had to be placed around the building.

A Pest of Crickets. PARIS, May 7.—A visitation of crickets is devastating Algeria. Vegetation is totally destroyed, and the dead bodies of the insects have poisoned the ground, to the imminent danger of creating a pestilence. So thick are the pests swarming that the progress of railway trains is retarded, and the insects are being expelled by their settling upon the track and covering it completely.

Dom Pedro's Illness. MILAN, May 7.—The Emperor of Brazil suffering from inflammation of the kidneys. He is attended by Dr. Verga, of Milan; Dr. Semmola, of Naples, and Dr. Charcol, of Paris.

Foreign Notes.

The condition of the Egyptian cotton crop is excellent. A son of the late M. Katoch, who is making a tour of Switzerland, was robbed of jewelry worth 3,000 pounds in the Geneva railway station.

Mr. Sourgen has returned to London from Bourges, where he was visiting. He is in good health, and resumed his services at the Tabernacle. He is stronger.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was received by the Queen at Windsor Castle. His Majesty conferred upon him the Order of the Garter.

Several French notables, including Deputy Faure, left Paris on Friday to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the transatlantic railway, which is to be opened the last part of the month. The hearing of the matter of the extradition of Alice Woodhall, who is wanted in New York to answer for having defrauded the aged and feeble Mr. Gill, five years ago, will be held next week. Counsel on both sides are making elaborate preparations for the argument, and a hard fight is expected.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The New Michigan Law Goes Into Effect—Disgraceful Scene at Orosco.

Detroit, Mich., May 7.—The new liquor law which has been voted on by most of the counties in the State went into effect today. Most of the saloons in the counties that went dry are closed. The others have been turned into drinking saloons, billiard-rooms and restaurants. At Orosco a drunken mob took possession of the streets, Saturday night, and the officers were powerless. A bonfire was started, and amid the howling of the mob the fire bell rang, which caused great excitement. Men paraded through the streets, carrying the drunken rabble kept up until Sunday morning. A flat glass window was smashed and several bloody fights took place. The streets were quiet today. At Adrian, twenty-one of the thirty-one saloons in the city were open last Monday were open today. Some sold soft drinks only, while a few did business as usual, only a little more carefully. The two brewers have stopped manufacturing.

The Ohio Sunday-Closing Law.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Judge Caldwell, of the Police Court, today sustained the demurrer to the plea in abatement filed by the counsel for Mungebrook, a saloon-keeper who is charged with keeping his saloon open on Sunday. The plea was based on the allegation that the law was not properly enacted. The court found that the law was enacted in due form. The defense then demurred, and the case was set for 3 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour the case was called, but a jury was not secured, and a special venire was ordered for Tuesday. Warrants were issued today for 147 persons who were charged with violating the law, and all who were arrested gave bond. Mayor Smith intimates that he may change his policy next Sunday by arresting at once all who open their saloons.

No More Sunday Beer in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 7.—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision declaring that the city ordinance of 1857, under which the saloons of this city were permitted to sell beer and wine on Sunday, was not legally enacted. The court held that the ordinance was void, and that the saloons were to remain closed on Sunday. The decision was a surprise to many, as the ordinance had been in effect for over thirty years. The city council had been asked to repeal the ordinance, but they had refused to do so. The decision will have a great effect on the city, as it will close all saloons on Sunday.

The Saloon Must Go.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—In the application for an alternative writ of mandamus upon the judges of the License Court to show cause why they should not grant a license to W. A. Radenbush, the State Supreme Court, this morning, refused the writ. This was looked upon as a test case by the thousands of saloon-keepers who have been refused licenses, and many of them have threatened to hold the home of the chief justice. The decision of the Supreme Court today removes all probability of reconsideration in the case of application refused June 1. There will be about 1,200 saloons in the city, while at present there are about 6,500.

Tramps Attempt to Rob Trains.

St. Louis, May 7.—About a dozen tramps boarded a Chicago & Alton suburban train, at Bridge Junction, a short distance from the relay depot, in East St. Louis, between 1 and 2 o'clock today. The tramps were armed with pistols, and the conductor called the train crew, and after something of a tussle ejected the ruffians and the train proceeded. No property was secured by the tramps, but the passengers were pretty badly scared. Three of the loafers were subsequently arrested and locked up.

Light Sentences for Bigamy.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Dr. Wm. F. Young, who committed bigamy a month ago in marrying Miss Alice Carey, the postess, was today sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Dr. Young's defense was that he had married her in good faith, and that he had never been married before. The court found that he had been married before, and sentenced him to six months in the penitentiary.

Scandal in a High School.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 7.—Nine young ladies of the Wilmington High-school were suspended from that institution recently for reading improper books and exhibiting improper photographs. The girls are all well connected, and their parents are prominent in the community. The school authorities are determined to maintain the dignity of the institution, and have suspended the girls for their conduct.

leg their wares. All the dismissed pupils had collections of the photographs and other articles which had been taken from the value of each picture was greatest in its possession's estimation where the draperies least interfered with a comprehensive anatomical exhibit. The artist has great credit to the greatest amount of construction among parents and guardians, and it is quite probable that if any law exists by which these pictures can be driven out of the reach of the public it will be rigidly enforced. If not, the Legislature will be called upon to enact one covering the evil and remedying it.

BLAINE AND CONKLING.

A Nashville Paper Tells Why the Latter Did Not Support the Former in 1884. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The American, to-morrow, will publish an interview with A. M. Hughes, jr., chairman of the Republican State executive committee, regarding the failure of Roscoe Conkling to actively support James G. Blaine in the last presidential canvass. Mr. Hughes gives these facts, never before made public. In brief, Mr. Hughes said that soon after Mr. Blaine was nominated, Senator Chaffee, the father-in-law of U. S. Grant, jr., and one of the foremost Republicans in the West, realizing the importance of securing the assistance of Mr. Conkling for Mr. Blaine in the national campaign, wrote to Mr. Conkling for that special purpose; that Senator Chaffee, as the result of a prolonged and earnest conference with Mr. Conkling, secured from him the promise that if Mr. Blaine would write him a personal letter requesting his assistance that he (Mr. Conkling) would reply in an open letter with a pledge to actively support him in the canvass. Mr. Conkling, however, failed to do this, and Mr. Chaffee, disappointed, withdrew his support. The situation was explained, and Mr. Blaine promptly wrote the desired letter to Mr. Conkling. This letter was given to Walker Blaine, carried by him in person to Mr. Conkling as a delicate compliment, and Senator Chaffee, rejoiced that his mission was done, and disappeared from the scene. He anxiously awaited the publication of the response from Mr. Conkling, but it never came. Investigation proved that Mr. Blaine carried the letter to New York, but on his way to Mr. Conkling's house stopped at the national Republican headquarters, mentioning the purpose of his presence in the city to Stephen B. Elkins, B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican national executive committee, and one or two others. These managers decided that it was best to ignore Conkling and his letter must not reach him. Accordingly it was suppressed, and the world knows the result. The animosity of Mr. Conkling was increased by the additional affront, and he lost New York. Mr. Hughes was positive that these statements were correct, for they came directly from one of the gentlemen who supported the letter to Mr. Conkling, and the circumstances after the death of Conkling and when it was not thought that Blaine would go before the next convention.

Sheridan Declines to Talk Politics.

CHICAGO, May 7.—General Sheridan arrived in Chicago this morning and paid a visit to General Crook, the new department commander. The General said that there was no special significance attached to his visit here at this time, as it was his custom to come to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri at intervals. "How about the press?" "That, I am general of the army, not a politician. If you want to talk politics you should go to a politician. I know nothing about it." General Sheridan said that as far as he knew there would be no material change in the personnel of the department.

Instructed for Alger.

Detroit, Mich., May 7.—Fourth district Republicans this afternoon chose Bishop E. Andrews and Col. T. M. Ward delegates to the national convention and instructed them for Alger. Wm. A. Coombes and Charles E. Townsend were elected delegates to the national convention by the Republicans of the Third district today. They were instructed for Alger.

THE FIRE RECORD.

PRINCETON, Ind., Suffers to the Extent of \$100,000 by Fire at the Presbyterian Church Destroyed.

PRINCETON, Ind., May 7.—A serious fire occurred at this place about 10 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in a small stable owned by W. L. Snapp, and rapidly spread, and before the fire company could get it under control the residence of Rev. J. E. Jenkins, the large livery stable of George Agnola, and the large, new Cumberland Presbyterian Church were destroyed. The losses and insurance are as follows: Rev. J. E. Jenkins, loss \$1,800; insured in the Westchester Fire Insurance Co. \$1,000. George Agnola, loss \$15,000; insured in the Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$10,000. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, loss \$9,000; insured in the Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$1,000. W. L. Snapp, loss \$300; no insurance.

Other Fires.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The barrel and case factory of Lombard Street, near the Brooklyn Bridge, and a large quantity of lumber of the Seaboard Lumber Company, were burned to-night. Loss, \$200,000. The Standard Oil Company controls both the concerns, and is the loser.

Natural Gas Finds a Pittsburg.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—The fourth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company, in this city, today, was largely attended. The financial statement for March 31, 1888, shows the total assets to be \$9,668,189.49, on which there exists an indebtedness of \$1,176,157.73, the sum of \$9,032,031.76 in excess of capital and debt having been paid out of the earnings. The earnings for the past year amounted to \$1,708,702.74; the operating expenses, including interest and taxes were equal to 46.65 per cent of earnings. Dividends at the rate of 1 per cent have been paid monthly, amounting to \$462,625.50, leaving an undistributed surplus for the year of \$1,212,015.50. The company is supplying with gas 791 manufacturing and 22,916 dwellings. The present board of managers was re-elected.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Cardinal Gibbons today received intelligence of the death of Archbishop J. S. Alemany, late of San Francisco, at Valencia, Spain. He died April 14. The Archbishop was a native of Spain, and was seventy-five years old. He resigned his functions as archbishop of San Francisco in 1884, and went abroad for the benefit of his health.

SHREVEPORT, May 7.—Fielding Gardner, a prominent farmer living near Manila, died very suddenly at 5 o'clock this morning, aged eighty-three years. Yesterday he was in usual health. He was one of the pioneers of the country.

GREENSBURG, Ind., May 7.—Mrs. S. H. Calkins died last evening. She was somewhat celebrated as a florist, but has been unable to give the business attention for nearly two years.

Sudden Death of Two Sisters.

St. Louis, May 7.—Mrs. Anna F. Eisenbarth was walking through her residence yesterday morning, when she suddenly fell to the floor and expired before assistance arrived. After a physician had examined the prostrate body and pronounced life extinct, one of the family went to the residence of Mrs. Mary Holman, sister of the unfortunate woman, and notified her of her sister's sudden death. Mrs. Holman hurriedly prepared for a visit to the grief-stricken household. She arrived at the house in a short time, and after glancing at her dead sister she fell prostrate on the floor and died in a short time.

Important to Confectioners.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Judge Graham, in the federal court, today, rendered a decision of interest to confectioners throughout the United States when he ruled that the Hammett patent for waxed paper covered only such paper as is made by machinery. Hammerberg sought to restrain Frederick A. Wichelmann from alleged infringement of the Hammett paper patent. Judge Graham held that Wichelmann's paper, having been made by hand, there was no infringement, and dismissed Hammerberg's bill.

President Barnard Resigns.

NEW YORK, May 7.—President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College, has resigned on account of failing health.

INGALLS-VORHEES RUMPU

After a Week's Retirement the Indiana Statesman Reappears in the Senate.

His Friends Say He Will Not Apologize, and Will Renew His Attack on Ingalls at a Place Where the Latter Cannot Reply.

Counsel for the People's Telephone Company Petition for a Rehearing.

The Senate Discusses the Animal-Industry Bill and the House Passes the River and Harbor Bill—Other Washington News.

VORHEES AND INGALLS.

The Former Reappears—His Friends Say He Will Again Attack the Kansas Senator. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Voorhees reappeared in his seat in the Senate for a short time today. He is not looking well and says he is suffering excruciating pain from a carbuncle on his leg. It is announced by this evening's papers that Senator Voorhees is preparing another attack on Senator Ingalls, to be delivered before the Indiana Democratic Association of this city, when it gives him a reception at its hall on the 17th instant. His friends say he does not intend to make any explanation or apology, or to modify the language he used in the debate with Senator Ingalls. This will relieve the latter from any responsibility, and will justify immediate publication, in the Congressional Record, of his entire speech, which he has withheld for the purpose of accommodating the Indiana Senator in any respect he might desire in the way of expunging the entire controversy from the permanent record.

A Review of the Recent Encounter.

Washington Special to New York Press. Before the smoke of the Senate debate is out of sight it may be worth while to call attention to the moral that a man gains something occasionally by least trying to act as a gentleman. Mr. Ingalls when he started the fight knew his man thoroughly. He made his first speech with the most admirable judgment, cutting Mr. Voorhees just once, but leaving the sting where he knew it would make a man who considered "liar" and "scoundrel" as fine bits of repartee show his breeding to the big audience.

And the plan worked more successfully than he expected. Voorhees, who is big, puff, well supplied with self conceit and at least thirty years behind modern civilization, got up to crush him with the kind of a stump speech which worked in Indiana in the times before the war. He began by looking down on him contemptuously in the kind of rhetoric that is known as withering sarcasm. "If I Ingalls," he said, "was more incidental to my remark than than protection is to a tariff for revenue. Why, with an awful frown, 'should I assail him? He has not been alive politically since the 6th of March last,' and 'the only criticism I have seen in the press of the country in regard to my remarks of last Wednesday, alluding to the Senator from Kansas, has been that I galvanised the corpse,' and so on.

Every word was a personal belittling of Mr. Ingalls, an announcement that so great a man as the Indiana Senator could hold no controversy with him and a very often repeated remark that the Senator from Indiana was a political corpse. Added to this was the wild exuberance of denial which regarded Ingalls as "old, stale, putrid and rotten" and "no base and infamous" that the blunder of Ingalls was to repeat them with impunity. That sort of talk was really the whole of the Senator's speech and it was no match for the affidavits of citizens more respectable than Ingalls, who were ready to testify to the truth of the Senator's statements. It is an unpleasant thing to say about a member of the United States Senate, but it is unfortunately a fact that he denied charges which any court in the country would have decided true, and that he added to the denial epithets of "liar" and "scoundrel" to the man who made them.

People who think they are a sufficient answer to affidavits are justified in regarding Mr. Voorhees as a liar and a scoundrel. The majority of people, who prefer arguments or facts, will consider him the worst thrashed man that ever left the Senate chamber. If he had had the good fortune to meet Mr. Ingalls, he would have done, Mr. Ingalls at least would not have had the opportunity to say that in a police court he would have been sent to the rock pile for beating and abusing a man who had no right to be in the Senate. Mr. Engle and Mr. Gibson replied to Mr. Ingalls without the slightest loss of self respect, but Mr. Voorhees could not do it. No charge that was made against Mr. Ingalls was not met by the self-proven one that he would mistake the United States Senate for a bar-room.

As to Mr. Ingalls' share of the debate, while his taste was questionable, as with all the character of his antagonists, it had the excuse of very serious provocation. For an associate of Vallandigham, Thompson and other men who had been the mainstays of the rebellion, Ingalls to appear as the defender of McClellan, Hancock and the Union soldiers was a spectacle to call the meekest lion man in the Senate to his feet.

When he added to that a personal attack on Ingalls, who, if not very prominent in the war, was at least loyal, he invited everything he got for the fight and he got two more than he wanted.